Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DRS. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Poetry.

THE MAIDEN TO THE MOON.

BY JOHN G. SAXE,

O Moon! did you see,
My lover and me
In the valley beneath the sycamore tree?
Whatever befel,
O Moon—don't tell—
'Twas nothing amiss, you know very well!

O Moon!—you know,
A long time ago,
You left the sky and descended below,
Of a summer's night,
By your own sweet light,
To meet your Endymion on Latmos height!

And there, O Moon!
You gave him a boon,
You wouldn't I'm sure, have granted at noon,
'Twas nothing amiss,
Being only the bliss
Of giving—and taking—an innocent kiss.

Some churlish lout
Who was spying about,
Went off and babbled—and so it got out;
But for all the gold
The sea could hold,
O Moon!—I wouldn't have gone and told.

So Moon!—don't tell
Of what befel
My lover and me in the leafy dell!
He is honest and true,
And, remember, too,
We only behaved like your lover and you!

Miscellaneous.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

THE COMMON-SENSE OF THE SITUATION.

After a week of great excitement, during which many ignorant and nervous people imagined that the Nation was driving into a new revolution, we find everything settling down to quiet, with the net result of a decided fall in gold.

This is just what was reasonably to have been expected, and just what we predicted would follow impeachment, more than a year ago. Mr. Johnson's position was understood by intelligent men of all parties to be a revolutionary one. In fact, he took up the purposes of the rebellion just where General Lee had laid them down, and, summoning its defeated chiefs around him, through the twenty-thousand-dollar pardon-clause, promised to restore the South to the political ascendancy, which it had lost in arms. The plan was, that he should, of his own personal authority, re-admit the ten revolted States, with a prevailing rebel suffrage; and that for this service the South should unite with the Northern Democracy to make him the next President. The plan seemed feasible; but it had one great obstacle, and that was, the Congress was the sole legislative power in the State, and consequently the President had no right to a plan or "policy" of his own upon the subject. He had the right, it is true, of recommending measures, but Congress could shape and alter them according to its will; and his sole prerogative, in relation to those measures was, that when he disagreed with them, he had simply the right to request Congress to please think the matter over once again, before requiring his approval. That is the whole length and breadth of the veto power; and save that limited prerogative, and the original right of recommending measures, the President is simply the executive officer, or High-Sheriff, of Congress. But Congress, on the other hand, being composed of the direct representatives of the People and the States, is the incarnation of the entire sovereignty of the Republic, and when it *does* think a vetoed measure over again, and re-passes it by a two-third vote, the Executive has no choice but to enter cordially upon its execution. A failure to do so is, in itself, an impeachable offence, while a positive act, in contravention of it, is constructive treason. The best lawyers have agreed on this; and there are none, of any character, who will pretend, for a moment to deny that the assumption, by the President, of a right to an official legislative "policy" in opposition to the legislation and policy of Congress, is wholesale, naked, and unrelieved usurpation.

With these limited Constitutional faculties for war with Congress, Mr. Johnson boldly set himself up in opposition to its will; he refused to accede to its right to legislate for the seceded States, and even appointed Governors and proclaimed a "policy," or, in other words, a supreme will of his own. This was an assumption of sovereignty which, in earlier and more wholesome times, would have aroused the spirit of every patriot of whatever politics; and have stirred the democracy, especially, to hurl the usurper from his throne. And so would the honest rank and file of the Democracy have done then, had they been truly led; but the leaders of that organization saw so much of party benefit in the ruin of their opponents that they winked at the usurpation, and determined to sustain Mr. Johnson, simply as an element of disturbance in the Republican camp. Their policy was, first, to have Mr. Johnson's policy succeed; and next, if it did not succeed, to prevent all effective legislation on the part of Congress (particularly in the way of pacification), in order that they might go before the country at the next Presidential election with the evidence, that the Republican party were incapable of government.

Of course Congress understood this motive and the situation, and the boldest of its chiefs proposed to arrest the President's usurpations by impeachment; but timidity and mere political calculations interposed, and the President acquired new audacity, to the exact degree of Congressional irresolution. He lectured Congress roundly whenever he felt in the humor; and when he desired to especially impress it with his august superiority, he would buffet it on the cheek with accusations of corruption, and direct his lieges (as in his veto to the Reconstruction Bill) to pay no heed to its authority. Occasionally, when particularly jolly, he would issue a promise to "kick" all of its dependants "out of office."

It is not surprising that, under this great scandal, the people were touched with disgust at the irresolution of their leaders, and exhibited a temporary spasm at the late elections. That was the meaning of the Fall verdict, and it was exactly what we predicted just a year ago, if Congress did not then assert its prerogatives with courage, through the process of impeachment. That verdict, which was so plain to us, was not rightly understood by either party. The President, with characteristic egotism, mistook it as a demonstration in his favor. Congress, with customary self-mistrust, was disposed to regard it as a rebuke for what they had attempted, instead of for what they had not done; and the Democratic party, dazed by its unexpected fortune, and furthest off of all, began to regard Andy as a statesman, and to gaze upon him reverently, with worshipful thoughts of the succession. No wonder, then, that the great "Joss" of the White House became elated beyond even his usual elastic measure, and commenced preparations for an out and-out revolution, in due form.

Congress thus far had succeeded in baffling him in his main purpose of lugging in the seceded States, according to his plan; but, nevertheless, they *must* be brought in on his plan, or he could not claim his portion of the compact, or unite sufficient forces to elect, himself, if made a nominee. New obstacles had grown around him. Congress, though it had never dared to face him boldly, had been very pestilent, and had enveloped his policy with a variety of restraining measures. The worst of these acts was, that one which supplanted his Governors by military Timarchs, and the passage of a law which forbade him to remove the Minister of War. The last was the chief obstacle of all; for it had now became evident to Mr. Johnson, that he would have to make some sort of a *coup d'etat* in order to break through the meshes which Congress had woven around him; and he could not hope to succeed in a *coup d'etat*, unless he could rely upon the military power as his base of operations.

We have all observed the steps he took toward that end. The first was the suspension of Mr. Stanton, during the recess of the Senate; the next was an endeavor to seduce General Grant into a conspiracy to prevent his re-instatement: next came the effort to bribe Generals Sherman and George H. Thomas into complicity with his purposes by the highest order of brevets, and finally followed the fruitless effort to tamper with the loyalty of General Emory, in order that through him, at least, he might count upon the support of the regular forces of the District of Columbia. Previous to the last two acts, however, and while he was yet under the impression that his overtures to Sherman or Thomas would be accepted, Mr. Johnson ventured upon the boldest act of all. He had failed in his endeavor to get rid of Mr. Stanton, because of the non-concurrence of the Senate; but get rid of him he must, or relinquish utterly the whole scheme, and all the hopes centered on it, for which he had waded in so far. He had already tried very extreme measures to effect this, without incurring the ultimate vengeance of the Legislature; and as all had been without avail, he must trust once more to luck and venture, not only to set aside the Tenure-of-Office law as unconstitutional, but actually to trample out that portion of the Constitution which prohibits the appointment of a civil officer during the session, without the advice and consent of the Senate. He therefore boldly sent a receipt of removal to Secretary Stantion, and at the same time named General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary *ad interim* in his place. We do not care to dwell upon the obvious insubordination and disloyalty of this act. We take it for granted, that every man of reasonable intelligence must know, without assistance from a lawyer, that neither the President nor any citizen may disobey a law of Congress, upon the ground that *he* does not believe it to be constitutional; and every one must also know, that such action upon the part of the President, is an assumption of imperial powers, which cannot be too rapidly rebuked or punished. This disobedience of the Tenure-of-Office law, claims for the President the right to interpret and disobey all laws—a pretention, "which," to use the language of Hon. Robert L. Walker, in advising Lorenzo Thomas that the President had involved him in an unwarranted proceeding, "would allow the President to set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government, on the ground that they were unconstitutional." This pretention, usurping, as it does, the functions of the Supreme Court, consolidates within the Presidential office all the attributes of Government—a point from which it would be quite logical, as some heated partizans already have advised, for Mr. Johnson to disperse and abolish Congress, until it should suit his imperial pleasure that it re-assemble.

Indeed, this is just the point to which Congress saw that things were coming when it aroused itself, last week, and voted measures of impeachment. Of course, a vast excitement ran through the country with electric fire; but a response of unmistakable approval flashed back from every neighborhood, and Congress knew that it had done an act, which the Nation would sustain. In fact, a deep breadth of relief may be said to have been drawn throughout the land; for people of all classes had become tired of distraction, and wanted order, at cost of any sacrifice. They recognized the settled purpose of Mr. Johnson to be the prevention of the pacification of the country, at all hazardss until after the next Presidential election; and they hailed with a common feeling of relief the termination of such anarchy, through a movement which proved the vigor of the Government. The People now know that Mr. Johnson will be tried; they believe he will surely be convicted; and they are easy on the subject, because they have seen, that after having been abandoned by all the military, down to the last clerk in the War Office, he has been thrown [illegible] even by the Democratic party. All these things taken together, give the solution why gold, which is the barometer of public confidence, has fallen in this market, and why our Government bonds have not been sensibly affected in foreign markets. As soon as Mr. Johnson is disposed of, those bonds will rapidly increase in value, for we shall then have given the world the last proof that can be made of the wondrous scope and steadiness of our institutions. Thus far, we have proven all parts of the problem of self-government, but one. We have shewn that republican institutions are capable of withstanding the strain of party spirit. We have next demonstrated their capacity to triumph over the distractions of a formidable civil war. We have exhibited further, the sublime fortitude of enduring, political pertubation, the removal of a popular President by the assassin's knife; and it but remains for us to show, that we can, with equal tranquility, submit to the expulsion of an unfaithful Chief Magistrate—by the law. The possibility of all these things have been denied by the princess and aristocrats of Europe; but when the last proof of the republican problem is made, in the quiet deposition of Andrew Johnson from his lofty place, a blow will have been struck the principle of monarchy in Europe, which will be worse than the march of an invading army. This sublime proof is, alone, result enough to justify all the responsibility which the present crisis requires us to take.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

IF we cannot be accounted to live but at such times as we enjoy ourselves, life will be found to be very short; since were we only to reckon the hours we pass agreeably, a great number of years would not make up a life of a few months.

THE INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.

The thoughts, which follow, on the influence of music will, we trust, be appreciated by our readers. The extract is taken from a charming volume, entitled *Counsel and Cheer for the Battle of Life*, written by the Rev. Dr. Blaikie, and recently issued by a London publisher:

"Happily it does not require a highly-cultivated taste, it does not even need a musical ear, to be able to find a certain enjoyment in music. Men like John Foster, who had no ear and no scientific acquaintance with music, have often found it exquisitely pleasing. Certain it is that, of the minor solaces of toil, nothing is more generally popular, or more effectual, when properly used, in keeping up or restoring the tone of the system. The servant-girl who hums a tune as she sweeps the floor or washes the dishes, the ploughman who whistles a favorite air to cheer the monotony of the plough, the carpenter who makes his plane go to the music of a popular song, are all deriving benefit from the refreshing power of music. It was, perhaps, the highest triumph of this restorative faculty, that attended the harp of David, when it dispelled the awful depression of King Saul, and for a time restored his prostrated faculties to the vigor of his better days. Similar instances of the reviving power of music are scattered over history; as, for example, in the case of Philip V., of Spain, whose energies, utterly prostrated and paralyzed, were restored to vigor by the stratagem of his courtiers, who, sending for a celebarted musician, contrived that, in the apartment next to the King's, he should sing some of his most popular songs, which he did with such effect that the King sprang from his lethargy, summoned the artist into his presence, loaded him with thanks, and presently returned to the duties of his office.

"The restorative power of music being so great, it is just what might be expected that in our great centres of industry, where toil is heaviest and most exhausting, musical entertainments should hold a very prominent place among popular recreations. There seems to be something in its sweet strains peculiarly adapted to repair some part at least of the exhaugtion caused by close application to work or business. It is peculiarly an evening enjoyment, not only because in the early part of the day most persons are otherwise engaged, but because it is naturally adapted to follow labor rather than go before it, to recruit rather than contribute strength. It is a touching thing, as one walks along a street in a large town of an evening, and passes a house where the piano or the organ, with the accompaniment of the human voice, is sending forth its eloquence, to find a wayfarer or two loitering at this corner and at that, unwilling to lose the chance that has come in their way of gratifying the hunger for music which a long day's work has whetted into unusual keenness.

"The grievous pity is, that musical entertainments are often—happily not always—so conducted as not only to neutralize the good effect of music, but to become pernicious in a high degree. The excitement with which it is often connected, the drinking, the rollicking, the excited dancing, the heavy atmosphere, and the late hours, contribute to exhaust the mind and body far more than the music goes to revive them. It will be a happy day, not only when, by musical instruction becoming universal in schools, the taste for music shall be more highly and more generally cultivated, and the power of producing it more widely diffused, but when its whole surroundings shall in every case be in harmony with itself, when full scope shall be given it for producing its proper effect, and when it shall be gratefully recognized everywhere as one of the means provided by Divine Wisdom for recruiting exhausted energies, and keeping up a buoyant youthful feeling through the hardest struggles of life."

THE FRIENDSHIP OF WOMEN.

Women are naturally less selfish and more sympathetic than men. They have more affection to bestow, greater need of sympathy, and therefore more sure, in the absence of love to seek friendship. The devastating egotism of man is properly foreign to women; though there are many women as haughty, hard, and imperious as any man. But these are unfeminine, despite their sex. There are women who seem coid and beautiful stones, their hearts, icicles, their tears frozen gems pressed out by injured pride.

On the other hand, there are men as soft, as modest, as celestially sympathetic, as almost any women. Still, the cardinal contrast holds, that women are self-forgetful, men self asserting, women hide their surplus affection under a feigned indifference; men hide their indifference under a feigned affection. Of course, in this comparison, depraved woman are excluded; these are generally far more heartless and calculating than men. The aphorism of Rochefoucauld—"In their first passion women love the lover; in their subsequent ones, they love love,"—is descriptive, not of women, but of that class of women who cherish a succession of lovers—a class familiar to the base and brilliant French aphorist. With such, the venal commonness of affection first profanes, then destroys it. [illegible] woman are not more frequent and prominent than they are, is, that the proper destiny of women calls her to love; and sentiment, in its fullness, is usually too absorbing to leave room and force for conspicuous friendship. With men the other sentiments are not so much suspended or engulfed by conjugal and parental love. "The men," La Bruyere says, "are the occasion that women do not love each other." With the oneside exageration incident to most aphorisms this is true. Husbands and children occupy the wife and mother, and marriage is often the grave of feminine friendship.

Women are more sensitive and acute than men, more delicate electrometers for all the imponderable agencies of sympathy; and this greater penetration makes them more fastidious, gives them better ability indeed to admire what is superior, but causes them to be less tolerant of what is offensive. The innervation and nutrition of women are finer and more complicated than those of man; and, by as much as her nerves are more numerous and more delicate, she has a keener and richer consciousness, including many states he is incapable of reproducing.

The coy and subtle world of emotion—now infinitely timid and reticent, now all gates flung down for the floods to pour—is their demain. They are at home in it all, from the rosy fogs of feeling to the twilight borders of intelligence. On the one side, these endowments are a help to friendship. The ardor with which a poor and generous woman enters into choice states of soul in another is a redemptive sight. This capacity of swift perception and sympathy makes the friendship of a woman a precious boon to a man who aims at greatness or perfection; and scarcely ever has there been an illustrious man who has not been appreciated, comforted, and inspired in secret by some woman, long before he became famous, circling around him with her unselfish ministrations, like that star which is the invisible companion of Sirius.

HOW THE GERMANS MAKE LOVE.

Oh, you American lovers, rejoicing in your secret walks, your lonely rides, your escorts from evening prayer-meetings, those well-established rendezvous for lovers; you who can indulge in secret sighs, billet-doux, and poetry, little do you realize the inconvenience with which a modern German courtship is carried on. There are no secret interviews and smuggled letters to inspire the heart of an amorous German. If he has anything to say, he says it before anybody or everybody who happens to be in the room.

If he calls upon the mistress of his affection he beholds her quietly knitting a stocking in the midst of the family circle, and with all this array of spectators must he unbosom his heart and woo his bride. By unbosoming his heart, I don't mean proposing. Unless he can watch a second behind a door in a ball room, or elude for an instant the watchful care of the young lady's guardians, that momentous question, "Will you have me?" and its delicious answer, "Yes, dearest," will never be whispered between them at all. He must go to *baterfamilias* or some married friend whose affections are doubtless as withered as her features, and make them the mediators.

When all is arranged, the engagement announced, and the romance entirely over, then he can see the lady alone, take her occasionally to the theatre, (when he wishes to do this before the engagement he must invite also the mother or the aforementioned withered relation,) and indulge in a walk once a week. This extreme reserve seems at first glance the more unnatural from the fact that Germans are essentially a romantic and poetical people. Their literature, love of music and worship of art, show this, no less than the mistaken and romantic attempts at chivalry among the students, and the tenderness and kindness, rough though it sometimes is, and the interest, almost curiosity, which is taken in your affairs.

But Germans have to look beyond mere flirtation and love-making. They are usually poor, and must choose a wife as the Vicar of Wakefield did, "for wear." A flashy, brilliant girl, who lacked the usual domestic instruction, would never do for them, and a lady who should throw off her reserve and openly accept the attentions of gentlemen would, if she succeeded in keeping her character, never win a husband. German men are not easily caught by appearances. There are some sad stories connected with German engagements, owing to the excessive poverty of the men, and the necessity of almost every one to work his way from the bottom of the ladder. Frau Dr. S. told me, with tears in her eyes, of an elderly lady living near here who has been engaged fifty years. At no time has her lover earned enough to marry upon, and now both are gray-haired, and approaching the grave, and though their hopes of marriage in life are over, they keep their vows sacred for another world. There are many such cases, doubtless, where a whole lifetime is one continued struggle between hope and despair, a struggle only ended with death.

The struggle is not always on the part of the bridegrooms for there is a custom here appalling to a man with several daughters and a small income. In America, if a lady consents to deliver up her own precious self, the sacrifice is considered by the enraptured lover quite sufficient; but here the lady must bring as a dowry all the furniture, linen and household utensils—in fact, everything necessary to housekeeping. The absolute dismay of an honest German, with eight charming daughters and five hundred thalers income, can be conceived where such a custom is in vogue. Perhaps this is one reason why the mothers do not spend their lives like the English dowagers, in constant endeavors to knock their daughters off to the lowest bidder, (I fear that "lowest bidder" will not be understood by the speculative Yankees,) I mean to the man who will take the smallest amount of money with them, for Englishmen never think of taking the incumbrance of a wife without the jointure.

DEATH INDOORS.

Multitudes of persons have a great horror, says *Hall's Journal of Health*, of going out of doors for fear of taking cold; if it is a little damp or a little windy, or a little cold, they wait, and wait, and wait; meanwhile, weeks and even months pass away, and they never, during the whole time, breathe a single breath of pure air. The reason is, they become so enfeebled, that their constitutions, have no power of resistance; the least thing in the world gives them a cold; even going from one room to another, and before they know it they have a cold all the time, and this is nothing more or less than consumption; whereas, if an opposite practice had been followed of going out for an hour or two every day, regardless of the weather, so it is not actually falling rain, a very different result would have taken place. The truth is, the more a person is out of doors, the less easily does he take cold. It is a widely known fact that persons who camp out every night, or sleep under a tree [illegible] The truth is, many of our ailments, and those of a most fatal form, are taken in the house, and not out of doors; taken by removing parts of clothing too soon after coming into the house, or laying down on a bed or sofa when in a tired or exhausted condition from having engaged too vigorously in domestic employment. Many a pie has cost an industrious man a hundred dollars. A human life has many a time paid for an apple dumpling. When our wives get to work they become so interested in it that they find themselves in an utterly exhausted condition; their ambition to complete a thing, to do some work well, sustains them until it is completed. The mental and physical condition is one of exhaustion, when a breath of air will give a cold to settle in the joints, to wake up next day with inflammatory rheumatism, or with a feeling of stiffness or soreness, as if they had been pounded in a bag; or a sore throat to worry and trouble them for months; or lung fever to put them in the grave in less than a week. Our wives should work by the day if they must work at all, and not by the job; it is more economical in the end to see how little work they can do in an hour instead of how much. It is slow, steady, continuous labor which brings health and strength and a good digestion. Fitful labor is ruinous to all.

MR BRIGHT.—Jesse D Bright is making himself a home in Kentucky, though if there be, in any part of our heritage a more disloyal locality, he ought to find it, for it is not certain that even Kentuckey is sufficiently atrocious and infamous to be in perfect accord with his sympathies and sentiments. His last demonstration is in favor of repudiating the National debt and paying for all the property of Rebels destroyed by the Union army.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MECHANICS.

In referring to the growing inclination on the part of young men, after they have served long and hard apprenticeships to acquire a good trade, to abandon that mode of making a living and to enter the legal or medical profession, where it is supposed greater emoluments can be secured and larger honors won, a cotemporary well observes that nineteen cases out of twenty such ventures are failures, for two reasons. First, the professions require peculiar talent and the most thorough education. As a rule, apprentices to the trades have neither the time nor the means to acquire this education. Hence, when a mechanic at the end of his apprenticeship aspires to and enters any one of the professions he does so at a great disadvantage. He may be a fluent speaker, know how to argue a point in a debating society or harangue a crowd at a ward meeting, but such talents do not fit him for the legal profession. He may know how to extract a speinter from his own hand, how to make a salve, how to mix a powder or administer a pill, but all this, while it might qualify him as a good nurse, does not fit him for the medical profession. The fact is the young men who abandon their trades are tempted to do so by a feeling of false pride, erroneously imagining there is no honor to be secured in a pursuit of the mechanical arts. History proves the fallacy of such suppositions.

The brightest names which now adorn the annals of all countries are of the best mechanics who have blessed mankind with the productions of their genius. All that is beautiful and grand is the result of improvement in mechanics. The pendulum, the main-spring, the barometer, thermometer, printing press, steam engine, locomotive sewing machine, telescope—all, are the result of mechanics' arts, making those famous who produced them, and the people great who adopted them.

A good mechanic who becomes a pettifogger or quack, merely because he is too proud to work at his trade, is, indeed, a pitiful object. A man of the right mental balance, who has proper mental form, with the necessary independence, will win as much honor and as fair a living in the trades as in the professions; indeed an indifferent lawyer or doctor lacking briefs or patients, is always a miserable being, a bad example in the community. Let our young mechanics then, become ambitious in their own peculiar vocations. If they dignify their trades by becoming proficient therein, the trades will dignify them with the highest honors. If mechanics pursue their business with a purpose to self-improvement therein and not merely to hammer and file and saw, but to improve the art, to develope something new therein, the mind will be strengthened as the arm becomes muscular, and the heart of the mechanic will be made to swell with as true a pride as ever glowed beneath the doublet of a prince. Will the young mechanic think of these truths?—*Scientific American.*

AMERICAN GIRLS.

In our American life the natural dependence of woman upon circumstances is increased by a variety of causes. Here woman has a peculiar delicacy of physical constitution that makes her especially sensitive to influence, even when in tolerable health, and renders it very difficult for her to keep herself in full health. Whether it is the climate, or our way of living, or whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain that the American girl is a very delicate plant; beautiful, indeed, in comparison with others,—more exquisitely organized than the English and German girl, and more self-relying than the Italian, yet not generally strong in nerve and muscle, and too ready to fade before her true midsummer has come. The statistics given of American woman, may be too partial, and too exclusively with the dark side of the subject; yet the facts stated cannot be questioned, and if there be a brighter side the dark side must still be recognized. We have heard persons who might be expected to know what they say, declare that they can hardly name a single instance of perfect health among the young women of their acquaintance, and the physicians whom we her speaking of the subject not seldom lose their patience in setting forth the miseries of feminine invalidism, with its shattered nerves and morbid circulations.

If half of what is said is true, it is one-half more than ought to be so, and if our mothers had not been better gifted with maternal faculties than the candidates now ready for the bridal ring, the present number of the native American population could be accounted for only by miracle, not by natural descent.

THE POETRY AND THE PROSE.—Lamartine once wrote an invitation in verse to Victor Hugo to visit him at his house. The poetical epistle contained a minute account of the mansion in which Lamartine was the master. Victor Hugo consented; undertook the long journey, and reached the dwelling of his brother poet. He looked about, but in vain, for the "embattled summits," the "bushy ivy," and the "stones tinted by the hand of time," of which he had read. What he saw was an ordinary [illegible] ivy, and painted a dirty yellow. As first he thought the coachman had plundered. But Lamartine appeared to welcome him, so that there could be no mistake. On asking where was the house which had been so beautifully described in the invitation, Lamartine replied—"You see it before you: I have but rendered it habitable. The bushy ivy made the walls damp and gave me rheumatism, so I had it removed. I had the battlements pulled down, and the house modernized: its gray stones made me feel melancholy. Ruins are nice things to write about, but not to inhabit."

THE WIFE.

It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, the muttering of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbiding scowl and deserted hearth—these and other nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before the sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and, cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time awake and keep alive the promises she so kindly gave.

And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one; the forgotten, not the forgetful wife, a happy allusion to the peaceful love, a kindly welcome to a comfortable home; a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that was ever locked in the breast of selfish man, will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss, loved, loving, and content—the soother of the sorrowing the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 monts.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

SOMETIME.—It is a sweat song flowing to and fro among the topmost boughs of the heart, and fill the whole air with such joy and gladness as the birds do, when the summer morning comes out of the darkness, and the day is born on the mountains. We have all our possessions in the future, which we call "sometime." Beautiful and sweet singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one, or our ears hear, except in far off strains, the other. But, oh, reader be of good cheer, for all the good there is a golden "sometime!" When the hills and vallies of time are all passed, when the wear and the fever, the disappointment and the sorrow of life is over, then there is the peace and the rest appointed of God. Oh, homestead, over whose roof falls no shadow of even clouds, across whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills, and standing with thy spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow nor pain, nor the sound of weeping.

DR. HALL gives this advice to ladies:—Have a rocking chair in some large room at the top of the house all cozy quiet and clean and in some of the old familiar tunes of the village church of your childhood, sing by the hour, with an open mouth and a loud voice—not a penny whistle pitch—the psalms and hymns and spiritual songs of Watts and Wesley, of David and Moses, and "Deuteronomy add all of them;" sing away and rock away, and don't be afraid if your neighbors do think you are a Methodist; for if you are a live one, the angles won't be ashamed of you; but while you are singing think what the words mean and let your heart go out in that meaning; think, too, of the many who used to sing these same songs with you, side by side in the same pew but who can sing them no more now, for their lips are still in death and their sweet voices are hushed in the churchyard grave, to be heard no more until you join them in the hallelujahs of the skies.

LOSS OF A BIG HAT ON THE RAILROAD.—A gentleman from the neighborhood of Middleton, in going to Baltimore recently, in the cars, had the misfortune to lose his hat somewhere between Mt. Airy and Ellicott's Mills—and fearing that he could not get another one anywhere big enough for his head, he got the conductor to telegraph back to have the missing article forwarded. The answer came as follows:

"Down express train met hat lying on the track two miles from Sykesville Station. Mistook it for the depot, and ran right in. Engineer discovered error and backed out. Freight train despatched to remove the *establishment*, and shall forward it in sections as requested."—*Boonsboro, Odd Fellow.*

THIRTEEN things which render young people very impolite:

1. Leaving meeting before it is closed.
2. Whispering in meeting.
3. Gazing at strangers.
4. A want of reverence for superiors.
5. Loud laughter.
6. Reading when others are talking.
7. Cutting finger nails in company.
8. Leaving strangers without a seat.
9. Reading aloud, singing or whistling in company without being asked.
10. Receiving presents without some manifestations of gratitude.
11. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
12. Correcting older persons than yourself.
13. Answering questions when they are put to others.

HAPPINESS.—He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love and smiles of woman to accompany him every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without— enemies may gather in his path—but when he returns to his fire-side, and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his troubles, and is comparatively a happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.—Not that man can be miserable who has such a companion, be he ever so poor, despised and trodden upon by the world.

THERE was a dry old fellow out in Jefferson county, in this State, who called one day on the member of Congress elect. The family was at breakfast, and the old man was not in a decent trim to be invited to sit by, but he was hungry, and determined to get an invitation.

"What's the news?" inquired the Congressman.

"Nothing much—but one of my neighbors gave his child such a queer name."

"Ah! what name was that?"

"Why, Come and Eat."

"*Come and Eat!*"

"Yes, thank you," said the old man, "I don't care if I do," and drew up to the table.

POWER OF KINDNESS.—A poor woman used to give an elephant, who often passed her stall in the market, a handful of greens of which he was very fond. One day he was in a great fury and broke away from [illegible] ket-place. Every one fled, and in her haste the market woman forgot her little child. But the elephant, instead of trampling it to death, picked it up tenderly and laid it on one side in a place of safety. Do you think she was sorry she gave him his handful of greens as he went by? No. We never lose by a kind action, no matter to whom it is done.

A STORY is told of a New England city clergyman who, one Monday last summer, visited the market early in the morning. While there his attention was called to some very fine strawberries. He wished very much to purchase some, but it being very early in the morning it occurred to him that they must have been picked on Sunday, and of course he could not purchase or use anything which had been procured under such circumstances. "Mr. Smith, were these berries picked on Sunday?" Mr. Smith with a sly twinkle in his eye, replied, "No, Doctor they were picked this morning, but they grow on Sunday."

GOLDON RULES. Remember the golden rule: Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

Between virtue and vice there is no middle path.

He who rises late never does a good day's work.

Defer not till to-morrow what should be done to-day.

Be not found of change: a rolling stone gathers no moss.

A contented mind is a cotinual feast.

Waste not; want not. Wilful waste makes woeful want.

Take not even a pin that is not your own.

A civil word is as soon spoken as a rude one.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH. 13, 1868

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

An article published in the INQUIRER two weeks ago, on a call for a meeting of the citizens of this county, to express their sentiments in regard to a project for a railway from a point on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, at or near Bridgeport in this county, to Bedford, has, apparently, aroused considerable interest in the various localities interested in securing the trade of the South-western tier of counties of Pennsylvania. It was supposed by those who who have watched the course of those who appear to be master of the situation, since the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad company, that an effort on our part to secure an outlet, would cause a shaking amongst the dry bones of the Southern Penn'a. and Connellsville railroad company. We expect Philadelphia, through the Central, to rush to the rescue at Harrisburg to defeat our application for a charter. Philadelphia has already treated this section meanly enough to drive every dollar's worth of trade from her; and while we as Pennsylvanians feel proud of Philadelphia, *yet we cannot, and* WILL *not, allow her to trample on our interests any further.* She has quietly settled herself down over us, through the Central, with a charter known as the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville, and hedged that charter about with legislation, until she feels that she is still master of the situation, as far as a through route is concerned. Against this we most solemnly protest in the name of the people of the Southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, and we most earnestly ask the Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate this imposition.

Mr. William Hartley, at the late railroad mass meeting in this place, introduced the following preamble, resolution and justification thereof in reference to this matter, and which met the universal approbation of the meeting, but was withdrawn because it was not relevant to the object for which the meeting was called:

WHEREAS, From the actions of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company we have good reasons to believe that the charter of said company was obtained, not for the purpose of building a railroad, but *to prevent a road from being built*. Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of our legislature, particularly those *directly* interested in the prosperity of the Southern counties of Pennsylvania, be requested to demand from the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a statement as to what measures have been used by said Company to obtain subscriptions of money for the building of the proposed road. And further, to require said company to commence work in good faith immediately, all along the line of the proposed road, or forfeit their charter within the time specified in the General Railroad Law of Pennsylvania.

In justification of the foregoing resolution, we the people of Bedford county declare, that when the subscription books of said company were opened, the *management* opened them, not in the *great centres* of wealth and capital, but in the "village of Bedford;" that a gentleman representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or certain parties prominently connected with said company, (which company did not desire a road to be built through the Southern part of the State, as the report of the President recently published shows,) subscribed five millions and one hundred thousand dollars of the ten millions of capital stock of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, thereby securing control of the concern. And from that date to the present we allege the people along the line of the proposed road have not been solicited to subscribe money towards building it. The few thousand dollars expended so far on the line we believe were only expended to hold the charter.

Believing that the people of Southern Pennsylvania should not be deprived of the advantages of a railroad to gratify the greed of an overgrown monopoly, we hereby demand of the Legislature, by some means, to relieve us from the clutches of these men who have no interest directly in the prosperity of the Southern counties (only in so far as they may become tributary to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad) and to this end we pray that the charter of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company may be revoked, unless said company give good and sufficient assurance, that the road will be built *speedily*. And further, that an *honest*, *fair* and *free* Railroad Bill may be passed.

We hope that not a day will be lost, and that a Committee will be appointed by the House of Representatives which will sift this project to occupy the only unoccupied route between the east and the west to the bottom, and we feel confident that the charter will be forfeited. This charter must be got out of the way. A Free Railroad Law would not relieve us. There are many passes in our mountains where it is utterly impossible to get through with more than one road. This is the case at the tunnel between this place and Mt. Dallas, where the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Company keep up an occupancy. Here the necessary sixty feet are not to be had, and it strikes us that this provision in the Free Railroad Law, prohibiting parallel roads from running less than sixty feet from each other, is a dodge of the Central.

We have been frequently asked how we knew that the Central did not intend to build this road. We answer that we have carefully read the last annual report of J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central, who speaks of the route of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad thus:

"This line and the Pennsylvania Railroad occupy the only routes within this Commonwealth, upon which a railway for through business can be built, and yield a reasonable return upon the capital that may be expended in its construction. Upon all other routes, several additional mountain summits will be encountered, besides the increased cost hereafter of constructing such a work."

Now when it is known that the chief argument of the Central was that they wanted a through freight route, and that therefore they must build a road on this route, it will appear evident to any one, after reading the above disparaging remarks of other routes, that this route is sacked, but the great official does not stop here. Further on he says:

"A line possessing a large mixed traffic, such as commanded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, cannot fully meet this requirement without the construction of a third track throughout its length, by which trains can be moved at a low rate of speed without serious interruption to the traffic that will pay for the cost of a more rapid movement. *Instead of a third track upon the Pennsylvania Railroad to meet this demand, as originally suggested, it has been proposed that the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, as far as practicable, be taken for such a thoroughfare.*"

If there was a doubt in regard to the first extract, the second must forever settle the question.

In this connection we will present our readers with an article clipped from the Phil'a. *Press*, of a few days ago, instigated by the INQUIRER article above referred to. If Philadelphia were sensible of her interests she would put a road from Mt. Dallas to Somerset under contract without a day's delay, and by this means she could secure the great majority of the trade, which otherwise is bound to go to Baltimore. The *Press* says:

"The passage of the Connellsville Railroad bill makes a direct railway route from Pittsburg to Baltimore not only a certainty, but almost an accomplished fact. It will be the short road to the sea, and it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that it will direct from Philadelphia a very large portion of the trade of the West. That Baltimore is thus tapping the western section of our State just as New York has the northeastern, we cannot complain. It is the fate of commerce. Trade can be led only by enterprise, energy and pluck. If we are outstripped by rival competitors we have no one to blame but ourselves. The shortest way to head off this Baltimore drainage would probably be the construction of a drain that would intercept and carry off its current. Starting at Connellsville and coming east via Somerset, or, perhaps, a little lower, and Bedford to Chambersburg, we would have a road already almost completed, developing a rich and comparatively untouched section of our State, and which prolonged in time through Gettysburg, would offer an exceedingly direct and available route from Pittsburg to our port. We already stand at the head of the railroad States of the Union, having within our borders more miles of railway than any other. Let it not be our misfortune that they shall enure to to the local trade of the seaboard towns of other States."

As far as we are concerned we care very little whether we are ruled out of getting a charter for the Bedford and Bridgeport road at the hands of the Legislature or not. Under the supplements of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, that Company is authorized to build branches, which gives us the needful authority. The road must be built. Baltimore is making strides which we cannot overlook. President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, says:

"The President had also the satisfaction to state that Messrs. Albert Schumacher & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd, are officially advised that the first steamer of the Bremen line, the Baltimore, will leave Bremen for Baltimore on the first of March, and the Berlin on the first of April, and that arrangements have been made for the return of these steamers from Baltimore to Bremen on the first of April and first of May, respectively, and regularly thereafter a steamer from each port on the first of each month. Each of these steamers will touch at Southampton on each voyage for passengers and freight.

"The steamers of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, viz: the Worcester, Somerset and Carroll, have their schedules arranged for the comming season, the first sailing on the 25th of this month. It is designed to so arrange the arrival and departure of the Bremen and Liverpool steamers that Baltimore will have a fortnightly arrival and departure of European steamers—that twice each month there will be communication between England and the Continent by steamers running directly between Baltimore and European ports."

It will be seen by this statement that Baltimore is not only to have one but two line of steamers plying between that port and the continent of Europe, while Philadelphia, on the other hand, through "masterly inactivity" produced by the Central, has one line in prospective.

Since writing the above we learn that the City Councils of Baltimore have passed an ordinance which appoints Benjamin F. Newcomer, John W. Garrett and Robert T. Banks trustees to receive from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company a deed of all its property to secure the payment of the bonds of said Company, not exceeding four million dollars, and should it be signed by the Mayor all the necessary funds will be forthcoming to complete the above road.

THE NEW POOR HOUSE.

During the special court held here last week a Commissioner was appointed to take testimony in the Poor House matter, for the purpose of determining whether a new building should be erected on the present property or whether it should be sold and another purchased on which to build. Two weeks ago we discussed the question of the sale of the present property, a matter of no small consequence to the tax-payers of the County. However it may finally be decided, there is another matter connected with it of equal importance. A new Poor House must be erected somewhere. Who shall have charge of this business as well as of the sale of the present property, if it be sold, and the purchase of another? This is a question of the highest importance. Shall the whole business be made a party job? An effort was made about a year ago to snake a bill through the legislature giving the whole matter in charge of the Poor Directors. This scheme failed; and who, that knows the record of the Poor House management for some years past, does not rejoice in its failure? If they made *Ten Thousand dollar* blunders in the [illegible] expenditures, what would have been the magnitude of their blunders, in behalf of party favorites, if they had been given charge of these extraordinary expenditures? Why they wished to take this business out of the hands of the County Commissioners, we cannot imagine, unless it was supposed that the Poor Directors were more easily controlled by the party managers, and their accounts subjected to less careful scrutiny.

The general law of April, 17, 1866, which was to be circumvented by the above mentioned effort, provides that, County Commissioners may erect Poor Houses and sell or buy lands connected therewith, when the same shall have been recommended by the directors of the poor, a grand jury, and the court of quarter sessions of the proper county. Now we have not a word to say against the honesty, integrity and general well-meaning of the present commissioners, on the contrary, from personal acquaintance with them, we have the fullest confidence in their personal integrity. But we well know that, in great part, the general character of their official business is shaped and controlled by bitter and unscrupulous partisans, who do not hesitate to sacrifice not only honor and integrity but also the best interests of the county to party and party favoritism. Again however faithful the commissioners are now and may have been there is no denying the fact that the aggregate of taxes in this county has under their management increased from $8647.29 in 1863 to $26,099.71 in 1867. Why cannot we have commissioners appointed to take especial charge of this, selling, buying and building business? If there is no political capital to be made out of it what objection can be made to the appointment of such Commissioners, say four or five good men selected from both parties? If we desired to make party capital out of this matter we feel quite satisfied that we would only need to let the work go on as it is now projected. But this is not our aim. We don't believe in sacrificing the interests of the county in order to make political capital. Let the hard earned money of our taxpayers be used with the utmost economy; our taxes will still be heavy enough. We believe in all extraordinary expenditures of this kind, it will be found most economical to entrust it to no one political party, but to commissioners representing both parties; indeed this is the only sure way to prevent party jobbing. It also has the additional advantage that the men who begin the work have the control of it until it is finished and then make a complete and final statement of their work and expenditure. If it were left to the county Commissioners, one going out each year, it might happen, for the work is not likely to be completed in one year, that one, two or perhaps all three of the men who begin the work, would have passed from office before it would be finished and their successors would be comparatively ignorant of the original plans contracts &c., as well as of the expenditures. In such case the opportunities for fraud and deception on the part of contractors must be plainly evident to every one who has the least idea of the difficulties besetting a business of this kind. Will not our people, looking to their own best interests, demand imperatively that this work be done by a commission made up of good and experienced men from both parties? Let some one prepare a bill for this purpose, either naming the commissioners in the bill or providing for their appointment by the court, and send it to Harris, burg and have it passed before the adjournment of the Legislature.

REBEL OBSTINACY.

The new United States Senator from Maryland seems likely to fare but little better than his predecessor. It is said that General Schenck who commanded Baltimore during the war is in possession of some information relative to General Vickers, the new Senator from Maryland, and that objection will be made to his admission on the ground of disloyalty, and that his case will be investigated by the Judiciary Committee.

Maryland has good men with unimpeachable records, but her rebel legislature is bitterly opposed to sending any man to the United States Senate who was not in sympathy with the rebellion. Kentucky has a similar record. Both these States were in sympathy with the rebellion during the war. Maryland, however, being so near Washington and the main thoroughfare of the Union armies became too hot for the rebels and most of those who could not keep quiet crossed the lines and joined the rebel armies; at the close of the war these rebel soldiers returned and took possession of the State and now control her government by the aid of copperheads and conservatives. Kentucky though nominally in the Union did us more harm by harboring rebels and giving their armies aid in supplies of all kinds than if she had gone clean over to them. Indeed she kept a neutral position for this very purpose. This explains the secret of their obstinacy now in obstructing the law making power of the government by the elections of disqualified men. We hope that every man who is sent up to the United States Senate, as a reward for services to, or sympathies with the rebellion will be promptly rejected, until rebels are taught by experience that treason is a crime to be punished and not a virtue to be rewarded. Our gallant soldiers gave treason and rebellion their quietus on the battle field, let our Senators and Congressmen do their work as sternly and faithfully until every vestige of the rebellious spirit is driven from our legislative halls.

A NEW Democratic paper has been started in St. Louis for the special purpose of advocating repudiation of the national debt and is accordingly named *The Repudiator*. This is carrying out the true Pendletonian doctrine. All the Democracy have to do now, is to nominate Pendleton for the Presidency, and make an honest fight. This is the usual programme of the Democracy, they make a profession of principles to suit each state or part of a state. For proof of this let our readers compare this fact of their square advocacy of repudiation in St. Louis with one of the resolutions they passed at Harrisburg the other day.

GEN. HANCOCK has asked to be relieved from his command at New-Orleans. If the reports which reach us from that city are to be relied on, his supersedure cannot come too soon. It is charged that his recent [illegible] such a degree that a popular panic prevails. The Mayor, apprehensive of trouble, issued a proclamation yesterday, in which the responsibility for whatever may occur is indirectly charged upon Gen. Hancock and the leading Rebel spirits around him.—*Tribune.*

THE gallant Ethan Allen must have been a radical of the first water. When he called on the British commander at Ticonderoga on the 10th of May, 1775, he demanded the surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Such ignoring of Presidents, Govenors or Generals in these days is promptly set down by the immaculate Democracy as the worst kind of radicalism.

IF it were necessary to accumulate evidence to the point, well made in public estimation, that Andrew Johnson's word cannot be relied on, it could be found in the case of Mrs Surratt. The court that convicted that unhappy woman recommended her to Executive clemency. During the recent trial of John Surratt, President Johnson asserted publicly that he had never seen this appeal for mercy. Judge Advocate General Jos. Holt immediately came forward, and assured the public that he himself gave the recommendation, with the other papers, to the President, and that he must have considered all when he approved the finding, and ordered the execution to take place within twenty-four hours. Here we have Buell, Holt, Colfax and Grant, and against the four, Andrew Johnson. Further comment is unnecessary.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintainance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office:

ARTICLE. 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did, unlawfully and in violation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been heretofore duly appointed and commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, as such Secretary; and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, and during the recess of said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office; and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year last aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterwards, on the 13th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions, of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867 said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the promises, on said 21st day of February was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 21, 1858.—Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from your office as Secretary for the Department of War and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim* and take possession of all records, books, papers and other public property, now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued with the intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson President of the United states, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 2. That on said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War ad interim by issuing to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority, in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 21, 1868.—Sir: The Hon. E. M. Stanton having this day been removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to the office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. Army Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor of office.

ARTICLE 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in this, that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of the Department of War ad interim, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary [illegible] cess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, which said appointment so made by said Andrew Johnson of said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows, that is to say: (the articles then repeats the order to General Thomas, cited in Article 2.)

ARTICLE 4. recites the above substantially, with the additional allegation, that the President did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons of the House of Representatives unknown, with intent, by intimidations and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton from HOLDING his office contrary to the act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high crime in office.

ARTICLE 5 repeats article 4, with the addition that the President conspired with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent by force the execution of the Tenure of Office act—constituting a high misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 6 repeats articles 4 and 5, with the addition that the President did conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to sieze by force the PROPERTY of the United States in the War department—constituting a high crime.

ARTICLE 7 substantially recites the above with legal variations, accusing the President of high misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 8 repeats the above with the additional charge that the President conspired with one Lorenzo Thomas, with INTENT to violate and disregard the Tenure of Office act, a high misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 9 declares that the President, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the MONEYS appropriated for the military service, and for the Department of War, did conspire, etc., and did appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War, ad interim, while no vacancy in that office existed, a high misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 10. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander in-Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there William H. Emory, a Major-General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington and the military forces thereof; and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare to and instruct said General Emory that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said General Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer of the army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore only and legally promulgated by a general order for the government and direction of the army of the United States as said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said General Emory, in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive and act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting, at any time thereafter, any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, of offering proof of the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation, or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

THE IMPEACHMENT COURT ORGANIZED.

The impeachment court has at last been organized. After Mr. Hendricks concluded his speech saying that as the Senate was not yet a court of impeachment, according to the decision of the Chief-Justice, he withdrew his original motion, by which Mr. Wade was debarred from voting, intimating his intention to renew it at the proper time. Mr. Wade then came up, and raising his hand, took the oath.

The Chief Justice and he looked into each other's faces intently. The manner of both was very grave, and the scene was, perhaps, the most effective one of the whole day, as the Chief Justice is looked upon by the Democrats as the only obstacle between Wade and the Presidency. A few others took the oath after Mr. Wade.

The Chief Justice then proclaimed that the Court of Impeachment was organized, and called the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation.

He then stated that the laws for the regulation of the trial, passed by the Senate on the 2d instant, were not, in his judgment, valid. They were then promptly passed be the Court of Impeachment, as the basis of the grand inquest. During this time, individual managers of the Impeachment were seen gliding in and out the rear of the Senate. Mr. Howard, who seems to be considered the leader of the Republican Senators in the impeachment matter, then moved that the managers of the affair from the House of the Representatives be called in.

They came sedately, after a moment's pause, Bingham and Butler together, then Boutwell and Wilson, then Logan and Williams. Mr. Stevens was not able to appear. Mr. Bingham in a moment, with quite impressiveness, on the part of the House of Representatives, impeached Andrew Johnson. Mr. Howard at once moved that Andrew Johnson be ordered to appear at the bar of the Senate on Friday next, the 13th of March.

To this every sworn Democratic Senator, so far as could be observed, voted nay. It was passed.

Senators have become entirely non-committal on the subject. Members of the House have ceased to discuss it, and among the multitudes it excites scarcely a ripple of excitement. There has been some discussion among the managers on the part of the House as to the advisibility of withdrawing the tenth article, the one introduced by General Butler, containing quotations from the President's speeches, as in the estimation of Congressmen generally it opens the door to a wide field for investigation, in case the President chooses to hamper proceedings and protract the trial.

It has been intimated by those in the confidence of the President that, on that article alone, he intends to subpœna as many witnesses as will occupy the time of the court for three months. The board of managers, however, in reply to these statements, say that they will be willing to admit all on that article that the President may wish to prove by "a cloud of witnesses," and that therefore he will not be allowed to waste time on that point. The matter, however, is still under advisement, but though the case has not yet been definitely settled it is pretty certain that the trial will be made as short as possible.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction in the city that the unexpected difficulty, relating to the formation of the Impeachment Court, was so unexpectedly overcome, and that the House of Representatives have passed another mile stone on the road of impeachment. Passion and partisanship, if any were felt or manifested, have entirely disappeared and all feel that the President is no more than any other offender against the law, and that he will have as fair and impartial a trial as any ordinary citizen. The speculation still continues as to the duration of the trial. The Presidents friends claim no more than ninety days, while those who favor impeachment are confident that it will be disposed of in thirty days less than that time.

The President has not yet decided who shall be his counsel, but is busy with Judge Black and Attorney General Stanbery.

The Republicans feel perfectly satisfied with things so far, and a speedy trial is anticipated.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the Louisville *Courier* (a Democratic paper) reads as follows:

General Grant said to Senator Wilson on the 25th that the army officers were a unit in support of Congress, and there were not a dozen of 2,500 who would obey the President's order, unless sent through him.

Grant also said about General George H. Thomas declining the President's promotion to Lieutenant General: "Just what I expected from Thomas; he is a good soldier."

THE COPPERHEAD STATE CONVENTION.

The Copperhead State Convention, which assembled in Harrisburg on the 4th inst., after placing in nomination Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette county, for the office of Auditor General, and General Wellington Ent, of Columbia, for that of Surveyor General, passed the following resolutions. As usual they are altogether inconsistent with the record and practice of the party and are intended only to catch the unwary and unsuspecting. They make fair professions when they want the peoples votes, but never for a moment think of practising what they preach. Their platforms are uniformly planned to deceive. Any man who reads these resolutions and does not detect their inconsistency and falseness as proven by their party record, is a fit candidate for an insane asylum:

Resolved, That the happiness of the people and the preservation of our power as a Republic depends upon the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and the prompt restoration of each and all of the States to the enjoyment of their rights and functions in the Union is essential to our progress, our prosperity, and the protection of our liberties, and Radical legislation is the barrier thereto.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law, it is binding upon the people and upon every department of the Government, and it is the highest duty of those in and out of official place to yield implicit obedience to all its provisions, until it is changed in the manner provided therein; that the recent attempts of the legislative branch of the Government to usurp the office of the Executive, and to destroy the independence of the judiciary, are deliberate attacks upon the plainest provision of the Constitution, in utter violation of its spirit, and tend to the overthrow of the Government itself.

Resolved, That the Radicals in Congress have wrung from the people enormous sums of money, which they have squandered in reckless extravagance; that their system of revenue is ill devised, incongruous, and inequitable; that rigid economy in every branch of the public service, a decrease in the number of officials, a reduction in the army and navy, and reform in the collection of the revenue are imperatively demanded. Only by this means can a reduction in the amount of taxation now imposed on the industrial and manufacturing interests be attained and the payment of our indebtedness be assured.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible to the country for the delay in the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union, and for the government of their people by military rule; that the purpose of these measures is to perpetuate Radical power through the votes of illiterate negroes.

Resolved, That in enacting the tenure of office law, the legislative and executive branches of the Government, each for itself, had a right to judge of its constitutionality, and that in thus exercising the right the Executive was only complying with that portion of his oath of office which required him to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and that it is the right of every branch of the Government and of every citizen to have questions involving the constitutionality of any law speedily adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right of the people to have said decisions enforced.

Resolved, That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power without justifiable cause, and intended for the attainment of party purposes at the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country.

Resolved, That a return to a specie-paying basis at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the interests of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the laws upon which the several loans are based.

Resolved, That the five-twenty bonds and the legal tender notes are component parts of the same financial system, and until the Government is able to redeem the legal tenders in coin, the holders of these bonds should be required to receive legal tenders in payment.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is unjust and unequitable.

Resolved, that we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiers who so freely took up arms to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and we denounce as unjust to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States and negro equality made the rule in all.

Resolved, That the naturalization of foreign-born citizens places them on the same footing as those born in this country, and it is the duty of the Government to see that all citizens, naturalized and native, are protected in their rights of life, liberty, and property, abroad as well as at home and that in the view of the Democracy the flag of the country ought and must be made to protect all our citizens.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Friends of the President, who pretend to know his intentions, state that before the 13th, the date fixed for his appearance to answer the charges, he will be fully prepared to act. If it should by that time become manifest that two-thirds of the Senate would vote against him, he will plead to the jurisdiction and decline to be tried, and will, perhaps, file his resignation and appeal to the people for re-election. They say that, at all events, the court will not have an opportunity to record a judgment of guilty, unless they choose to do so in the absence of the accused.

It is also said by others, who pretend to fully understand Chief Justice Chase, that he has made up his mind to withdraw from the canvass for the Presidency, as the game is not worth the candle. He has not said so himself, and the tale may be a weak invention of his enemy.

Again, it is said that Mr. Wade feels luke-warm about his possible accession to the highest office for the fag end of a term especially when not elected to it.

ATTACK ON SECRETARY MCCULLOCH.—GENERAL LOGAN IMPUGNS HIS HONESTY.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—General Logan took occasion, in speaking on a cotton claim to day, to make a severe attack on the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he made the startling statement that the records of the office state that on a certain date there were eighteen millions six hundred and forty thousand dollars of bonds destroyed, when in fact there was no such destruction whatever, and that the paper destroyed was perfect blank without letter or figure.

THE Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives voted on the impeachment question as follows: YEAS, Broomall, Rep., Cake, Rep., Covode, Rep., Kelley, Rep., Lawrence, Rep., Mercur, Rep., Miller, Rep., Murrell, Rep., Moorhead, Rep., Scofield, Rep., Stevens, Rep., Taylor., Williams, Rep., Wilson, Rep., Total 16. NAYS, Boyer, Dem., Getz, Dem., Glossbrenner, Dem., Randall, Dem., Van Aken, Dem., Woodward, Dem.—Total, 6. Absent or not voting, Koontz, Rep., Finney, Rep. Total, 2.

THE NEWS.

The summons of the Senate to the President to appear on the 13th instant to answer the charges on which he has been impeached by the House of Representatives was served on Mr. Johnson on Saturday afternoon. He responded that it would receive attention. It is said the first step of his defence will be the filing of a demurer alleging that the offences alleged against him are not high crimes and misdemeanors. As this would be an attempt to get a verdict of acquittal upon a side issue, it may be very safely predicted that it will be set aside by the Senate.

The Subject of the Alabama claims was brought up in the British House of Commons on Friday evening and discussed by several prominent members on both sides. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who called for the papers on the subject, made an eloquent speech urging the settlement of the question on the plan proposed by our Government. Lord Stanley replied on the part of the Government in a temperate speech, complimenting our Minister, Mr. Adams, for the conciliatory course he had pursued, but asserting the neutrality of England during the war and defending the refusal to submit the matter to arbitration.

The Senate was engaged on Saturday with the appropriation bills. The Pension appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment providing that the interest on the fund known as the naval pension fund shall hereafter be at the rate of three per cent.

The session of the House of Representatives on Saturday was devoted to speech-making, principally upon the national finances and taxation. A report is soon to be submitted to Congress showing the nature and extent of the whiskey frauds and the complicity of the agents in them. It is understood that the report will recommend the reduction to the tax to fifty cents a gallon.

A good deal of rather amusing haste has been shown to get George Vickers, the newly elected Senator from Maryland to Washington. A steamboat—perhaps we might say the political ice-boat—was sent across the Bay, Mr. Vickers roused up at night and brought to Baltimore. Arriving there after the departure of the morning trains on Saturday, a special express train was sent to Washington with the Senator elect, but arrived there too late to permit Mr. Vickers to qualify that day. All this unusual speed is of no practical importance, for Mr. Vickers' vote will have no influence on impeachment, it requiring thirty-six Senators to give a two-thirds vote when fifty-three Senators are present, and no more when the number is increased to fifty-four.

The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, has sent to the Senate a communication concerning the charges brought against the American Consul at Rome for his conduct during the late revolution. The official documents received in Washington, including the letters from Mr. Cushman himself, fully verify the main charge, that he did join the Papal army. Mr. Cushman, in order to justify himself, asserts that he accompanied the expedition solely as a speculator, in order to have an opportunity to make a faithful report to the Government on the situation; but this feeble excuse was justly not considered sufficient in Washington, and Mr. Seward administered to the Consul a severe but deserved rebuke.

Senator Wilson is going to Connecticut to open the spring campaign in that State. He will make three speeches at prominent points this week.

CHARLES E BOYLE, of Fayette county, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General was a member of the Legislature last year, and was opposed to the war. General Wellington Ent, the candidate for Surveyor General, is of Columbia county and has yet to distinguish himself. The Hon. William McMullin, delegate from the First district to the National Convention, is a noted pugilist, who is said to want Mr. Randall's seat is congress.

FULL returns from the Alabama election have not yet been received at army headquarters, though there is no doubt that the new constitution is lost. It appears from the records that General Pope originally ordered the election to be but for two days, and that the change to four days was made by General Meade, in accordance with the direct suggestion of General Grant.

WALL PAPER.
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WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and plurius vend. exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property, viz:

One lot of ground fronting on Maine street 90 feet, and running back to an alley 200 feet, with a two story log dwelling house, store house and large frame stable thereon. Adjoining lots of Joseph Weimer on the east, an alley on the South and west.

ALSO, One back lot containing three-fourths of an acre, adjoining lots of William Gilliam on the east, Joseph Barney on the west, Samuel Snively's lands on the south. Situate in Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of A. M. Williams.

ALSO, One tract of land containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, about forty-five acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log stable, and small apple orchard thereon. Adjoining lands of Joseph Bowman, Isaac James, Mary Jones, Michael Stoner, Elias Murphy and others. Situate in Southampton township, Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Buxton.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

Sheriff's office, Feb. 14, 1868.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John L. Nycum, late of Monroe township, Bedford co., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. NYCUM,
CHRIST. FELTON,
Administrators.

feb28

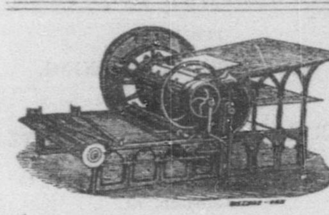
$3000 WORTH!! of BOOTS and SHOES of every description and best manufacture. Just received and for sale 25 *per cent. cheaper* than heretofore. The BOOT and SHOE department of

G. R. OSTER & CO.

has become a leading feature in their business, and is now THE PLACE to get GOOD as well as CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, as they have the LARGEST and BEST assortment in town.

feb28m2

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH. 13, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper. cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at halt the price.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

OUR readers who intend changing their place of residence during the coming spring will please notify us of the fact so that we may know where to address them.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

LOOK TO IT.—The elections in the various Boroughs and Townships throughout the county, will be held on the 20th inst. Let there be no bickering or hanging back on the part of the Republicans. Lay aside for the time, all local dissensions, and unite for the overthrow of the common enemy—Democracy. To WORK! TO WORK!

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQNIRER Book Store.

DEATH OF A. J. RILEY.—A. J. Riley, late ot the 107th Reg't, Pa. Vols., died at the residence of his father, in East Providence township, on the 29th ot February, from the effect of wounds received in the service. His remains were followed to the grave by a large body of his former companions-in-arms, and appropriate honors were paid the deceased. The funeral concourse, we are informed, was the largest ever witnessed in that section.

LIMB BROKEN.—Dr. Oellig, of Woodberry, in this county, met with a sad mishap on the 19th ult. Whilst on his way to visit a patient, on Horseback, the animal fell and threw the Doctor, breaking his limb. Being alone, it was sometime before assistance was rendered him, but his calls were finally heard by some workmen near by, and he was removed to a House not far distant and properly cared for. We are glad to learn that he is recovering.

IT IS NOT RIGHT.—We hear considerable complaint made against parties who have suffered lumber, refuse building stones, ashes &c., to accumulate on the street and pavement in front of their dwellings and places of business, to the annoyance of their neighbors. By thus obstructing the drains the refuse which would necessarily be carried off with melting snow and ice is forced upon the pavement and into the cellars, thereby making it very disagreeable and unhealthy. We know of one instance wherein a nuisance, such as would scarce have been suffered in the smallest town in the county has been allowed to pass unnoticed during the whole winter, much to the endangering of life and limb. Won't the authorities look to this matter.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

REBELS IN BEDFORD.—A dispatch from Bedford, Pa., reads as follows:

There is great excitement at this place about the impeachment, and several companies are being rapidly organized to support, the President. Capt. T. H. Lyons has already fifty men on his list, and at last three companies can be raised in forty eight hours.

We would like to see how many of the names here enrolled are on the petitions to the Legislature to re-imburse them for damages done by their rebel friends under Gen. Early. They propose now to march to the aid of the men who burned Chambersburg and ravaged the country for which the State treasury had to pay. The community should preserve the names of these volunteer traitors for future reference. They may be valuable in hunting out future enemies of the country.—*Shippensburg News.*

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.—The Republicans of this county will remember that the spring election will be held on the 20th March, next and that they can only succeed by effecting a thorough organization and thereby polling a full vote. The opposition will spare no efforts to carry their candidates and there is no reason that Republicans should not do likewise in the face of the approaching Presidential canvass. Let township and borough meetings be held and full tickets be nominated at least a week, previous to the election and then let every Republican vote be brought out and polled. If this is done the Republicans will be prepared to go into the next canvass in a manner that will insure their triumph.

ON MONDAY evening last Miss Haley gave another of her popular entertainments, consisting of select reading and recitations, in the Court Hall. The programme was made up with great care, and the selections rendered in her usual entertaining style. Owing to the very unpleasant evening, the audience was not as large as the one she had during February Court week; still we were pleased to see so large a portion of our reading people present. We hope such entertainments may soon be more liberally patronized by the public everywhere, and bespeak for Miss Haley success in her profession as an elocutionist.

"OH! THAT WILL BE JOYFUL!" When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to *prevent* getting out of order, take Plantation Bitters. Are you Dyspeptic, Nervous, Jaundiced, Hy'pped, Low Spirited, Weak, or are you sick and don't know what ails you? We have been, and was recommended to try the Plantation Bitters, which we did with great satisfaction and entire success. Delicate Females, Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of Sedentary Habits, are particularly benefited by these Bitters. The sale is perfectly enormous. 2t

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

IMPEACHMENT MEETING—*An Enthusiastic Turn-out—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.*—Pursuant to a call issued at the solicitation of many earnest Republicans, a large number of our citizens assembled in the Court House on Wednesday evening of last week, in order to express their feelings on the great question of impeachment. The meeting was altogether an impromptu one, no previous notice having been given through the papers, and it not being the night on which our meetings are generally held, but a few of our friends from the country were able to meet with us. Nevertheless, the Court room was filled with quite a respectable, attentive and enthusiastic audience. J. H. Longenecker, Esq. Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order, and CAPT. WILLIAM GRACY, of E. Providence was chosen President, SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union; FRANCIS GROWDEN, Cumberland Valley, M. L. HETRICK, Colerain, Dr. F. ALLEMAN, Saxton, Capt. J. S. STUCKEY, Napier, LEONARD BITTNER, Juniata, GEORGE W. SHAFER, Monroe, and Maj. SIMON DICKERHOFF, of Bedford, were made Vice-Presidents, and JOHN LUTZ, Esq., of Bedford, Capt. WILLIAM HAFER, Cumberland Valley, and B. M. BLYMYRE, of Bedford, Secretaries. A committee, consisting of William M. Hall, Esq., John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., and Daniel Sams, Esq., were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Republican party of Bedford county on impeachment, after which the meeting was addressed, first by M. A. Points, Esq., followed by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. and Hon. John Cessna, each in turn presenting the question of impeachment in a clear and Constitutional light, and their usual happy style drew frequent rounds of applause from the assembly.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted with enthusiasm:

1. That the Union Republican party of Bedford county, in mass meeting assembled, re-affirms its adherance to the principles of justice, equality and national integrity, which were vindicated in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion; and declares its approval of the reconstruction measures of Congress, which propose to gather up and secure the legitimate fruits of victory, so that secession and destruction of the National life shall be forever hereafter impossible.

2. That we denounce the conduct of Andrew Johnson, whom the hand of an assassin placed in the Presidential chair, as utterly subversive of the Constitution and of all government, based on the truth that the will of the people is the Supreme law.

3. That in his persistent efforts to reconstruct the Rebel States, in disregard of the will of the people expressed again and again by a large majority in Congress, and to thwart the reconstruction laws of Congress, he has shown a reckless disregard of the laws and the Constitution and has made himself a dangerous usurper of unauthorized power.

4. That in his removal of Gen. Sheridan, in his suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, in his quarrel with Gen. Grant, in his conferring brevet rank upon Gen. Sherman and George H. Thomas, with a view to place them in antagonism to Congress, and in his appointment of Gen. *ad interim* Thomas to displace Mr. Stanton from the War Department, we recognise on the part of Andrew Johnson acts of rare malignity, hatred and contempt for the will of the people, the laws of the land, and the Constitution of the Union.

5. That we most heartily ratify and endorse the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching Andrew Johnson—that his own hand has furnished the clear evidence of his guilt; and we demand from the Senate as speedy and prompt action as is consistent with the forms of law and a fair, impartial trial, that this betrayer of the interests of a great nation may be tried without unnecessary delay, shorn of his honors, and consigned for the future to the companionship of unrepentant and defiant rebels, in whose interests he has worked, and whose sympathy he has alone sought.

6. That the thanks of the country are due to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his stern devotion to duty and to the country, and for his firm, unyielding adherence to his rights under the law, at a time when such adherence was essential to the preservation of our free institutions. The country will never forget the debt of gratitude it owes it him.

7. That we cordially applaud the conduct of Gens. Sherman and George H. Thomas in rejecting with disdain the nominations to Brevet rank tendered to them by Andrew Johnson.

8. That we approve the course of our representatives in the Legislature, Messrs. Richards and Weller, in their efforts to give the State a fair, free railroad law; that we endorse the bill as it passed the House, and disapprove the Senate bill, and instruct our Senator, Alexander Stutzman, to vote for the House bill.

9. That we again endorse Gen. Grant as our preference for President. Having conquerred rebellion in the field, he may well now be entrusted with crushing out traitors in the cabinet.

10. That we again signify our unqualified approval of the integrity, ability and dignity with which John W. Geary fills the Gubernatorial chair of the noble Keystone State.

In all good feeling, and with an earnest determination to go to work and battle with renewed vigor in the coming contest, the meeting adjourned.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., March 1st 1868,: J. M. Anderson, Esq., Josiah Burke, James M. Briggs, Eliabeth Burket, Moses G. Bagley, (2) Miss Hattee Cleaver, John Carrell, Miss Hannah Boile, Val. H. Champlin, J. B. S. Cowden, E. Craven & Co., David B. Fluck, C. C. Gregory, Esq, Miss. Emma Koontz, Samuel Longacker, Miss. Evi. C. Philips, Thomas B. Patterson, Jacob E. Richey, Tulbut Rose, J. K. Reighert, I. Strauss, F. Strauss, Shaw & Co., William Sipes, George Jample, Daniel Stuckey, Miss Rebecca K. Speice, Miss. L. & G. Tipton, & Co, G. B. Taylor, Mrs. David Weaverling, Austin Wright, James A. Walter,

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the Mengel House, in Bedford, by H. Nicodemus, Esq., Mr. H. SHOENTHAL, of Hollidaysburg, and Miss MARY B., daughter of James and Isabella Taylor, of New Paris, Bedford county.

The happy pair have our best wishes for their success in life. And we can assure the fair Mary that in making a choice of a partner for life she has displayed good taste and great judgment. May their lives be one of unalloyed bliss. K.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, in East Providence township, on the 29th ult., of wounds received at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, ANDREW JACKSON REILY, aged 22 years, 9 months and 5 days.

CHEAP PAINTING.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF LEAD. } 100 lbs. of PECORA Co's colored Paints, (costing $12½.) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and wear longer. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec. 150 N. 4th Street, Phil'a.

mar13m3

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to make and report a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the goods of James B. Farquhar, now in the hands of Rob't Stockman, Esq., Sheriff, to and among the creditors of said J. B. Farquhar, according to law, will, for that purpose, meet said creditors and all others interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, inst., when and where all who choose may attend. JNO. MOWER, March13:3t Auditor.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

JUDGE BLACK, Mr. Stanberry and David Dudley Field are retained as President Johnson's counsel at the impeachment trial.

THE Kentucky Republican State Convention instructed for Gen. Grant for President, and General Speed for Vice President.

BILL M'MULLIN, prince of Philadelphia blackguards, heads the Philadelphia delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

THE telegraph brings the annoucement of the election of General Vickers, of Kent County, as United States Senator from the State of Maryland, in place of Hon Phillip F. Thomas, rejected.

SENATOR WADE denies of having spoken to any one in regard to the formation of a Cabinet, in the case of Mr. Johnson's conviction. On the contray, he asserts, he never even gave the matter a thought.

THE monthly statement of the public debt shows the gratifying decrease of nearly seven and a half millions of dollars since February 1.

THE IOWA legislature has passed a resolution in favor of removing the national capital to some point in the West, and requesting Iowa delegation in Congress to vote in accordance.

THE OHIO State Republican Convention was very largely attended, and its proceedings were marked by great harmony and enthusiasm. The resolutions adopted, declared for Grant and Wade.

R. K. SCOTT, a native of Pennsylvania, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for South Carolina, is the prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination of the Republicans of that State.

A BOSTON fireman has invented a selfpropelling steam fire-engine, which will run almost noselessly along the streets, up and down inclines as well as on a level, and round the sharpest corners. It burns petroleum and emits no smoke while in operation.

THE late fire at Barnum's museum New York, is the third time the great showman has suffered from such calamities. Twice his establishment was destroyed in New York, and once he lost a museum by fire in Philadelphia.

MR. R. R. BUTLER, member of Congress from Tennessee, has had his political disabilities removed by the House of Representatives, and if the Senate confirms this action he will be allowed to take the oath and his seat in the House.

THE charter election was held in Oswego, New York, on Wednesday, and resulted in the election of a Republican Mayor, and three out of four aldermen, by a majority of 218, a Republican gain af 148 over last spring, and 63 over last fall.

THE Republican National Convention, in May next, is to be held in the Crosby Opera House, the Chicago Committee having decided, upon it in place of several rinks and amphitheatres which were offered, one without charge, and the rest at from two to ten thousand dollars.

A YORK County (Penna.) newspaper states that a strange and fatal disease has made its appearance among the cattle in that county, and that many farmers have lost some of their valuable cows. The people are afraid it is the rinderpest.

THERE are eight chartered railroads centering at Denver, as follows: Union Pacific (eastern division), Denver and St. Joseph, Denver, Pacific, Rocky Mountain, Colorado, Central Pacific, Arapaho, Jefferson and South Park, Denver, South Park and Blue River, and Denver and Santa Fe.

MR. JOHNSON has been summoned to appear at the bar of the High Court of Impeachment on Friday next, the 13th inst., to answer the charges preferred against him by the House of Representatives. Mr. Wade was sworn in, and, the court being duly organized, an adjournment was had until next Friday. The Legislative work of the Senate will be proceeded with on Monday.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was in New Orleans Wednesday and had an enthusiastic reception. A despatch says: "All the fire companies, as they passed the St. Charles Hotel, gave him repeated cheers. As they passed General Hancock's headquarters they took off their hats, and the band played 'The Bonnie Blue Flag.' But six out of thirty companies carried the flag of the United States."

THE Copperhead State Convention has thrown overboard the soldiers, they nominated last year for State offices, and taken two rebel sympathizers as their candidates. This, of course, is more consistent with their principles. They don't like the blue coats, who saved the Union, and put down treason and copperheadism.

MR. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, lately had an officer tried for speaking disrespectfully of the President. The Articles of War under which this was done, also prohibit disrespectful language towards Congress. Is not Mr. Johnson, as Commander-in-Chief, answerable? As he may not be tried by Court Martial, Congress has undertaken his punishment in another way.

THE following dispatch was received at Washington last Tuesday, by the Senators and Representatives of Nebraska, from the Governor of that State, dated Omaha, March 3, 1868: Glorious news! Omaha redeemed! Four hundred and eighty-three Republican majority! Fight square on principle! Congress fully sustained! Copperheads took open grounds against impeachment.

GEN. CARL SCHURZ is at present in Europe and appears to have some semi official mission to the court of Prussia. He informs our Government that Prussia is well disposed to cultivate the good will of the people of the United States.

THE election of Gen. Beatty, Republican, in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, by one thousand majority (to two hundred and sixty in November) is hailed as a greet victory. It is called the "opening gun" by several eastern papers, and is the subject of general congratulation by the Republican press.

NEGOTIATIONS have been concluded between the Baltimore and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Cincinati and Lafayette Railroad companies, by which these lines, so far as working arrangements are concerned, are to be one.

SPEAKER COLFAX has just received a letter from Judge Shellaberger, dated Springfield, Ohio, saying that he is improving in health, and will return to his seat in the House during the present session of Congress.

DESPATCHES from New Orleans announce that Gen. Hancock has asked to be relieved from command of the Fifth Military District. The trouble has arisen from Grant's late order reinstating the New Orleans Councils over Hancock's order.

THE copperhead State Convention was held in Harrisburg on Wednesday last. Chas. E. Boyle, of Fayette, was nominated for Auditor General, and Wellingtion Ent, of Columbia, for Surveyor General. The delegates at large to the National Convention, are, Isaac E. Heister, Wm. F. Packer, Geo. W. Woodward and Wm. Bigler. The resolutions contain the ordinary rehash of abuse and invective, and breathe a sincere desire for the flesh-pots of slavery and office.

BY a recent decision of Judge Garey, of the Court of Common Pleas, it has been decided that rent collected during the war for property in Baltimore, by the military authority, on property owned by persons then in the Rebel army, was illegal, and tenants are held to pay it over again to the owners, and that the military commanders of this department were intruders and unauthorized by goverment. This decision grew out of action by William K. Howard, who was in the Rebel army, to recover rent due in Baltimore, and will beget other similar suits.

THE Director of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total number of miles of railway in the United States is 54,325, of which 38'605 miles are completed; and the total cost of roads and equipment, up to this time, has been $1,654. 050,799. Pennsylvania is the leading railway State, having 4,192 miles completed, costing $221,947,857; Ohio is second, with 3,397 miles; Illionis 3,182 miles.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of employment of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1, 1868:

WM. BOWLES, Treasurer,	*DR.*
To amount rece'd from former treasurer, Geo. Blymyer	$8083 65
To am't from collectors,	7148 28
To am't from Esq. Roberts, fines,	4 00
To am't from Joseph F. Barley, fines	6 70
To am't borrowed from Rev. S. Kepler	550 00
Total	$15,792 63

TREASURER,	CR.
By amount paid on checks as follows:	
Merchandise,	$1625 14
Hardware,	127 30
Drugs,	132 00
Groceries,	26 18
Beef,	1005 99
Bacon,	380 43
Pork,	34 56
Potatoes	11 25
Corn	22 50
Cider	10 00
Oats,	2 25
Applebutter,	218 08
Syrup,	40 50
Vinegar,	13 60
Out-door paupers,	611 92
Removal of "	102 37
Issuing orders	16 75
Blacksmithing	24 64
J I Noble, manufacturing goods,	155 87
Castings and cooperage for mill,	24 98
One horse	165 00
Mill license,	10 20
Insurance,	16 60
Funeral expenses,	44 00
Coffins,	36 25
Toll	30 51
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum	216 80
Services as matron,	15 00
Medical attendance,	207 50
D R Anderson, salary and extra services	84 00
Samuel Beckley do do	84 00
Michael Diehl, do do	84 00
S. Defibaugh, salary as steward,	250 00
T R Gettys, salary as clerk	50 00
T R Gettys, making out and distributing duplicates	97 70
E F Kerr, salary as att'y and ex. services	135 00
J W Dickerson, do do	115 00
William Bowles, salary as treasurer,	50 00
Durborrow & Lutz, printing	66 40
Meyers & Mengel, do	66 40
do do advertizing	1 80
Sundries, as per bills fled,	251 61
Sundry articles of furniture for house,	73 93
Old checks	5710 79
Judgment of Dr. Contad	30 32
Costs in Bixler case	52 00
Interest paid on Rev. Kepler's note	43 50
Amount overpaid on duplicates	4 87
Auditors and clerk,	40 00
Total credits,	$13568 95
Charges $15,792 63	
Credits 13,568 95	
Balance in Treasury,	$2223 68
Owing County from collectors,	11022 21
Indebtedness of county, about	4000 00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford co., do certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of William Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and found the same to be correct and true, as above stated. Wisness our hands this 9th day of January, 1868.
JAS. MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP, Auditors,
Attest: W. C. SCHAEFFER, Clerk
mar13w4

STATEMENT and Report of Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from January 1, 1867, to January 1st, 1868.

	DR.
1867, Jan. 1st. To balance at last settlement	$ 30 74
To cash received from sundry persons:	
R Sheeter for Muslin	50
L Ringler for corn	1 10
Miller for bran	40
M A Line for corn	1 50
W Chenoweth for 100 lbs backwheat flour	3 50
J E Wills for sugar	4 40
H Defibaugh for 1 qt. syrup	15
J Shoemaker for tomatoes	2 25
H Crawley for tomatoes	75
J E Wills for butter	1 00
H Moses for beet	1 35
M A Line for coal	5 37
J E Wills	3 60
Muslin	1 03
	$57 64
By balance	69 61
	$127 25

	CR.
By cash paid for sundry articles as follows:	
Sixty-nine and a half bushels ears of corn	$24 43
Wm Allen, making two coffins	1 00
Post-office box	1 00
V Steckman, whisky	12 00
J L Lewis, blank book	2 25
——— ——— Butter	87
S Reighard, apples	2 00
—— Diehl, butter	50
Miller & Evans, butter	2 40
F McGiven, removal of pauper	1 00
Revenue Stamps	1 50
E Diehl, 3 bus apples	3 50
J. Shaffer, butter	2 90
M Howser, altering stock	2 00
C Evans, butter	1 00
England, butter	2 30
J Dunkle, Lime	80
J T Gephart, vinegar	60
England, butter	1 80
1800 lbs hay	10 80
T M Lynch, Plants	45
J Dunkel, lime	1 20
A J Pennell, horse hire	4 50
H W Ressler, removal of pauper,	2 50
Revenue stamps	50
500 rails and 50 stakes	10 75
J Wolf, ink	50
I Mengel, horse hire	83
H Defibaugh, work at race	6 00
V Steckman, whiskey	2 00
T Mason, cherries	2 00
J Mower, repairing	1 00
A Harman, bucket	1 25
A Wolford, work at race	1 50
Mrs Snyder, butter	6 00
Envelopes	87
J. J. Shoemaker, whiskey	5 00
W Cook, repairing shaft	25
J J Shoemaker, whiskey	1 50
Box matches	1 00
3 Green scrubbers	3 00
	$127 25

Produce of Farm and Garden.

23 loads of hay, 450 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels ears of corn, 160 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of buckwheat, 3 loads of pumpkins, 20 bushels of large onions, 2 bushels of small onions, 6 bushels of shelled beans, 12 bushels of beats, 3 bbls. of cucumber pickles, 3000 heads of cabbage, 10 bushels of turnips, 10 bushels of parsnips, 5 bushels of peas, 480 pounds of mutton, 12 sheep skins, 6 calf skins, 420 pounds of veal, 3775 pounds of pork, 363 pounds of butter, vegetables used during summer not accounted for.

Stock on Farm.

87 head of sheep, 18 shoats, 2 brood sows and 6 pigs, 6 head of cattle, 1 beef, 3 horses

Bought of Wm. Dunkle 4 beef cattle for	$126 00
do do Simon England, 2 do for	42 00
	$168 00
2654 lbs of beef at 7½ per lb.	199 05
368 lbs of beef hide at 10 per lb	36 80
190 lbs of tallow at 14 per lb	26 60
	$262 45

Articles Manufactured by Matron.

70 women's and children's dresses, 62 do. chimeses, 19 do. skirts, 40 pr. do. stockings, 44 do. aprons, 5 do. bonnets, 1 do. sack; 6 men and boy's round jackets, 60 do. pants, 100 shirts, 9 do. drawers, 8 do. coats, 23 do. socks, 3 do. vests, 8 comforts, 4 feather ticks, 6 chaff ticks, 11 bolsters, 56 pillow slips, 31 sheets, 36 towels.

Number of paupers remaining Jan. 1st, 1868,	69
Number of paupers admitted during the year,	47
Number of paupers escaped during the year,	1
Number of paupers discharged during the year	28
Number of paupers died during the year,	5
Number of paupers births during the year,	2
Number of paupers bound out during the year,	1
Average number per month during the year,	59½
Meals given to wayfaring persons,	1130

There were 25 out-door paupers, who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

☞ Persons desiring further information, in regard to the above reports, are referred to the Books of the Poor House, which are open for any one to examine.

Certified to be correct by
SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, Steward.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement, and report of Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st of Jan. 1867, till the 1st of Jan. 1868, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day January, 1868.
D. R. ANDERSON, [L.S.]
MICHAEL DIEHL, [L.S.]
J. I. NOBLE, [L.S.]
Attest: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Statement of Poor House Mill, from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.

J. E. Wills Dr.	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	B. Wheat,
To am't of toll grain bought in by the mill per monthly reports,	727½	154½	58½	65½
J. E. Wills, Cr.				
By am't of grain used in Poor House and sold sundry persons for cash and on accounts as per monthly orders.				
Use of Poor House	415	17	34	75
Horse feed		55		
Hog feed		10		
Sold sundry persons	5		6	3½
By ½ of the toll grain brought in by the mill, (it being my share of the toll as per agreement),	242½	51½	19½	21½
	662½	133½	59½	100½

Examined and certified to be correct by
mar13w4. J. E. WILLS, Miller.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of Frederick Benedict, of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter Esq., in Bedford, Bedford county, Penn'a., before Hastings Gehr, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mar13:4t U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Daniel Metzgar, of Harrison township, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford county, Penn'a., before Hastings Gehr, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mar13.4t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Isaac F. Grove, of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and state of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford county, Penn'a., before Hastings Gehr, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mar13.4t U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. MINNICH,

DENTIST,

Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c. performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Mar7,68:6m

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A. IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Bedford, the 7th day of March, A.D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James B. Farquhar, of the Borough of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Assignee.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt.
mar6:3t

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—For Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible—Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 Steel and Wood Engravings. In one large Octavo volume. Price $3 50. The only edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. We employ no General Agents and offer extra inducements to Agents dealing with us. Send for descriptive circulars, and see our terms.
J. B. BURR & CO.,
mar6 Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Whereas the Register of Bedford county has granted Letters of Administration to the undersigned, living in Martinsburg, Blair county, on the estate of George R. Barndollar, late of Woodberry, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
mar7:6t DAVID L. KEAGY, Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John Dicken, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Moses Dicken, dec'd, to and amongst heirs and creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of MARCH, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper. JNO. P. REED,
mar6 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of J. H. Longenecker, Esq., Trustee, to sell real estate of Wm. Stoner, of Monroe township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, March 17th, A. D. 1868, when and where all interested can attend if they think proper. (mar6) J. B. CESSNA, Aud'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Auditor to settle the exception to the amount of Daniel Fletcher, Executor of the last Will, &c. of John Martin, late of Monroe township, dec'd, and to make distribution among the creditors and heirs, or such of them as are entitled thereto, of the balance in the hands of said Executor, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Thursday the 19th day of March, 1868, at one o'clock P. M. of said day.
mar6 S. L. RUSSELL, Aud'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of MARCH, 1868, the following described tract of land, late the property of Jonathan C. Dicken, dec'd, situate in Cumberland Valley township, adjoining lands or Martin L. M. Dicken and Levi Hardinger, containing 50 acres; having about 30 Acres cleared and under fence, eight acres of which are good meadow. Having a good Grist Mill, a Log Stable, a Butcher Shop, and Dwelling House thereon erected.

Terms—Cash on confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. LEVI HARDINGER,
mar6 Adm'r of Jonathan C. Dicken, dec'd.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? ☞ Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

"Costar's Exterminators.

"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! ☞ Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—

"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.

A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. ☞ Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—

"Costar's Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. ☞ Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. ☞ Buy a 25c or 50c Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. ☞ 25c and 50c Boxes—

"Costar's" Bishop Pills.

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. ☞ 25c. and 50c. Sizes—

"Costar's" Cough Remedy.

The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00

"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.

Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

☞ !!! Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations.
☞ None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
☞ 25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
☞ $1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
☞ $2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
☞ $5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.
Address
HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
feb14:

THE SCOVIL FARM FOR SALE.

This farm, three miles north of Bedford, of over ONE HUNDRED ACRES is offered for sale, either whole or in part at a GREAT BARGAIN.
Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS,
mar6:2t Arsenal P. O., Pa.

PAINTING.

G. A. HILD .... MATTHEW P. SPIDEL.

HILD & SPIDEL

Respectfully inform the public, that having formed a partnership, they are now prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c. Sign Painting, and all kinds of Wood Imitation executed beautifully. Prices moderate. The patronage of the public is solicited. We refer to Judge King, Wm. Hartley, O. E. Shannon, S. L. Russell. jan17:3m

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, Asylums, &c. Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters, Landscape Wire for Windows, &c., Paper Makers Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS,
fe7:1y No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.

$1000 REWARD!!

Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS!

As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.
feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,

Travelling Dealers in

NOTIONS.

In the county once every two months.

SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.

Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, DECEMBER 12, 1867.

J. C. WRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, jan31-1m G. R. & W. OSTER.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to *Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry* performed with care and WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

GREAT REDUCTION.

MRS. E. V. MOWERY,

Has now a new and FASHIONABLE stock of MILINERY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS. The finest FRENCH MERINOES and Dress Goods in the Market. All of which has just been greatly reduced in price, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
December 13th, 1867.-m3

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel W. Miller, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., by the Register of Bedford co. All persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make payment immediately, and those having claims may present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. W. MILLER, of Bedford,
T. E. MILLER, of St. Clair tp.,
feb28 Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. JOSIAH MILLER,
JACOB L. ALBRIGHT,
feb14-w6 Executors.

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000
F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.
F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.
December 20th, 1867. m6

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense

Persons desiring to use this agency in apply, to us personally or by letter.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE. At a meeting of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford, on the 28th February, 1868, the following ordinance was adopted:

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That a fine of TEN DOLLARS be imposed, collected and recovered off of any person or persons who themselves or their employees use any water, inside of the Borough, for the purpose of watering horses, cattle or other stock at or from any of the Hydrants, and which is supplied to said Borough by the Reservoir. And that for every such offence said fine be at once collected and recovered as directed by law for the recovery of fines, &c. Certified, Feb. 27, 1868.
Attest: O. E. SHANNON,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk. Chief Burgess.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The association of the subscribers in the practice of Dentistry, has expired by limit of agreement, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment as soon as practicable.
C. N. HICKOK,
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1868. J. G. MINNICH, Jr.

My late partner, Dr. MINNICH, having located at Bloody Run, I recommend him to the citizens of that place, as well qualified to engage in the duties of his profession. C. N. KICKOK.
feb7:3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Mary Ann South, Administratrix of the Estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on FRIDAY, MARCH 6th, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., where all interested may attend if they think proper. feb28 M. A. POINTS, Aud'r.

Poetry.

GREETING GLEE.

With a light, cheerful song, now we greet you,
Kind strangers, a song glad and free;
We are hopeful, and glad here to meet you,
And glad shall our songs ever be.

CHORUS—

With a merry, merry, merry, merry song we come,
Light and joyous hearted glad and free;
Please accept our true endeavor,
While we strive to meet your favor,
In our songs of love, and home and liberty.

We have songs for the gay and the cheerful;
We have songs for the rich and the poor;
We have songs for the sad and the tearful,
And songs for the right evermore.

CHORUS—

Let us sing and forget care and sorrow;
Let us sing, thinking not of despair;
Let us sing, thinking not of to morrow,
For, to-morrow, perhaps, may be fair.

CHORUS—

Farm, Garden & Household.

A FEW HINTS FROM AN OLD HOUSE-KEEPER.

I want to get new carpets for our two front chambers, and from long experience and observation, I have decided to get "Turkey carpet," as we used to say in my young days. Husband thinks Brussels or velvet would be as cheap, or cheaper, than most other kinds, being so thick and close that it would never wear out.

Now, there are two sides, you know, to this question, and when the handsome side is worn out, there is an end of it. So I shall split the difference, and take the money left over from my favorite Ingrain, and buy a handsome bureau for Jeanette. I know husband won't care when he sees how nicely our two rooms look carpeted alike, as Jeanette says they should be, with good Ingrain, (all wool). If you want a serviceable carpet, and one that looks neat and ornamental, get an Ingrain.

[Ingrain is good, but three-ply is better, and though more costly, is the cheaper one in the end.—ED]

I profess to be somewhat acquainted with the carpet family, and because of their dust and untidiness, husband and I have concluded to exclude them from our dining or living room. In a family of a half dozen growing, rampant, romping boys and girls, that are frequently practicing "heel and toe" in all its variations in heavy soled boots, or breaking off into the more graceful waltz or schottische, nothing is so appropriate as a good, oldfashioned oak floor, swept clean, and mopped over every morning with an ample house-cloth.

Carpets are well enough in the room where father, mother, and the tamer members wish to pursue their more quiet occupations of reading writing, and sewing.

Rag carpets, well put together with cotton chain, as we used to have them, were, on account of their durability, tolerated, but the rag carpets of to-day, with hemp chain, as well as all manner of hemp carpets, are the most expensive, because the least durable of any carpets in use. The "German" carpets, with bright showy stripes of chain, all wool, and a heavy filling of coarse hemp thread, although appearing to be heavy and serviceable, are really a very unserviceable carpet, showing the dust and lint, requiring frequent sweepings, and wearing out sooner than so expensive a carpet should. So all entry and stair carpets, filled in with coarse hemp, although appearing handsome and heavy, really wear but poorly on account of the ridges of herd hemp beneath the soft wool chain.

Light colors, either in wearing apparel or carpets, wear much better than dark. Neatly blended figures, covering the fabric evenly and connecting the plies closely, render a carpet more durable. In sweeping carpets, use a fine broom that has been but little worn skim over the surface with a light, short, airy brush, without making a scrubbing noise or one like a carpenter sawing pineboards. Frequent sweeping wears a carpet more than the tramping. It is a good way to clean the room up with a turkey wing in one hand and dustpan in the other, going over it whenever dust or lint appears, sweeping, or rather fanning, the dust into the dust pan. This saves it from the severer wear of the broom. There is an art in sweepings as well as in most other housekeeping operations. Some seem to think that raising the dust is of more importance than raising the wind or windows, and that making a big stir generally is the only way to clean a room, and let the dust all settle again from whence it came.

A few well cultivated plants in the sunny windows of your sitting-room give a cheerful air, but remember that a window full of plants crowded in so as to exclude the air and the "sweet sunshine," is rather a nuisance than an ornament.

Do not let the fear of fading carpets lead you to fade the rosy tints from the human flowers about you that are of more value than many carpets.—*American Agriculturist.*

MARCH.

The coming of this month brings the renewed stir and activity of pressing work, or the preparation for work soon to be undertaken. March is a month of work from New England to Texas. The early part is usually the last of the winter, even in Maine, and over most of the Union farmers are hauling manure, plowing, setting fences, and engaged in other field work before its close. The winter has been a very cold one, up to the time of our going to press. Where much snow has lain, winter grains and fields newly laid down to grass will be benefited, but where the ground has been bare, the deep freezing of the soil, and the exposure of the plants to both cold and heat before it thaws, will be likely to injure both grain and grass, and render the application of some "hand manure" very desirable. After so severe a winter an early spring is anticipated. This is rejoiced in by most farmers, but it is accompanied by many more dangers to fruit trees and field crops than when the cold holds on, and the warm weather, coming later, is subject to few or no great fluctuations of temperature. Loamy or clayey soils should never be worked before they are so thoroughly dried as not to pack before the plow in pasty clods; and no seeds, except those of grass and clover sowed upon winter grain, should be committed to the soil before it is warm and mellow. The error of too early plowing is a common one; everybody wants to be at work in the spring, and no one really feels as if he had begun farming before he smells the fresh earth and sees the long furrows turned. So we get the manures spread and the plows at work, often enough when the plowman's feet are loaded with pounds of sticky clay, and water even stands in the furrows in the low spots. This is all wrong, for thus we burden ourselves with the care of rough, cloddy fields which will hardly get in good tilth before autumn.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

AN appropriate book for hotel tables—a come an-tarry.

WHY is the letter U the gayest in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun.

WHEN is iron the most ironical? When it's a railing.

WOMEN often kiss each other when they had rather bite off each other's noses.

WHY is Troy weight dishonest? Because it has no scruples.

WHEN is a flea like a locomotive? When it goes over the sleeper.

WHY is ambition like a weather-cock Because it is a vain and glittering thing to a-spire.

WHAT is the relation of the door mat to the scraper Why the step-farther, of course.

WHY is a thief in a garret like an honest man? Because he is above doing a wrong action.

HOW were Adam and Eve prevented from gambling? Their pair o'dice was taken away from them.

LITTLE girls believe in the man in the moon; big girls believe in the man in the honey-moon.

THE love that has naught but beauty to keep it in good condition is short-lived, and subject to shivering fits.

WHEN does a man take a wiper to his bosom? When he puts a handkerchief in his breast pocket.

A LADY has invented and patented a "Nursery Washstand." It is suggested that a "patent spanker" should be attached to it.

"TELL the truth and shame the devil." I know lots of people who can shame the devil easy enuff, but the t'other thing bothers 'em.

BEAUTIES have often died old maids. They set such a value on themselves that they don't find a purchaser before the market is closed.

A MAN who won't take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

NEVER break your neck to bow at all to "sweet sixteen" who is ashamed of her old fashioned mother, or to a strutting collegiate, who is horrified at his grandmother's bad grammar.

"I KNOW I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a young farmer to his sweet-heart. "No, indeed, John," said the young lady, "you have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

Now that "tilting hoops" are going out of fashion, let one thing be said in their favor; the wearers were never liable to arrest for "having no visible means of support."

ISN'T it very affecting to behold at a wedding the sorrow-stricken air of a parent as he "gives the bride away," when you know that for the last ten years he has been trying to get her off his hands.

MRS. JONES, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says, "I bleve I've got the tenderest hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but what he'll burst out cryin'."

A YOUNG lady went out with a rather timid beaux sleighing, one evening, complacently remarking to him that she seldom went a sleighing but she got chaps on her lips. The young man took the hint, and chapped.

ONE of the New York papers, meaning to illustrate the slippery condition of the sidewalks of that city, said that people had to walk "hipity hop," lest they should go "flipity-flop," which is accurate if not very elegant.

DRYDEN was so bound up in his books that his wife one day exclaimed, "I wish I were a book that I might always be in your society." "I wish you were an almanac, so I could change you every year," he ungallantly replied.

AN Irishman a short time in this country, was eatingboiled green corn. After eating off all the corn, he passed the cob back to the lady who sat at the head of the table saying:— "Would you please be so kind as to put some more beans on the sthick."

A CONNECTICUT paper is responsible for this: A gentleman who came from New York in a train full of Democratic delegates, Wednesday morning, remarked, when the conductor took his ticket, that he thought his ticket was first-class. The conductor told him he was right, when he rejoined, "Well, either I am in a second-class car, or else there's going to be a Democratic Convention."

HERE is a boy who understands preaching. He lives in Chicago, and went to church with his father, and heard the minister urge that Christians should be active for Christ. 'They serve him not with breath alone, but also with the hands and feet.' On the way home the paternal asked the lad if he understood anything in the sermon.

'Oh, yes! I heer preaching now a days.'

'Well, what did you hear this morning?'

'The minister said we should stop blowing and go to work.'

MISUNDERSTOOD THE TEXT.—A worthy deacon hired a journeyman farmer from a neighboring town for the summer, and induced him—although he was unaccustomed to church-going—to accompany the family to church, on the first Sabbath of his stay. Upon their return to the deacon's house, he asked his hired man how he liked the preaching. He replied:

"I don't like to hear any minister preach politics."

"I am very sure you heard no politics to-day," said the deacon.

"I am sure that I did," said the man.

"Mention the passages," said the deacon.

"I will. He said, 'If the Republicans scarcely are saved, where will the Democrats appear?'" "Ah," said the deacon, "you mistake. These were the words—'If the righteous scarcely are saved, how will the ungodly and wicked appear?'"

"O, yes," said the man, "he might have used those words, but I knew denced well *what he meunt!*"

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, with about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Harry, M. D.,	G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz.

William Lyon.

jan10:3m.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A CHEAP FARM.

The subscribers take pleasure in offering a farm in Liberty township, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, within one mile of Saxton, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, of which thirty-five acres are cleared and under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a GOOD TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, with a cellar under it, and a small frame Barn. There is an excellent young orchard of choice fruit on it. We will sell this property and give possession on the first day of April, A. D. 1868, for $1100 CASH. This is a rare opportunity indeed. Any person wishing a cheap farm will find this the best offer that has been submitted for a long time.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
eb21tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

AND STILL THEY COME!

A NEW SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED AND AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE.

December 13th, 1867. tf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court of Bedford Co., the undersigned will sell at public sale upon the premises on THE 21st DAY OF MARCH, the following described VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the residence of John Potter, dec'd., situate in MIDDLE WOODBERRY TOWNSHIP BEDFORD CO., adjoining lands of Jeremiah Mentzer, John Keagy, Philip Croft and others. CONTAINING 80 ACRES, 11 PERCHES OF FIRST CLASS MORRISON'S COVE FARMING LAND, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. Well watered, and part of it well timbered. A good LOG HOUSE AND LARGE BANK BARN thereon erected. There is a spring of water near the house which is nowhere excelled. This tract of land is situated in the best agricultural region in the Co. and is in every way a most desirable property.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Terms.—One third in hand on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. GEO. S. POTTER,
feb28 Trustee.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

BEDFORD TO HAVE A COAL YARD.

Having made arrangements with John Taylor & Sons, who have just opened a new Mine in the celebrated Cook Seam, I will always have the best of Bituminous Coal on hand and for sale by the car load, ton or bushel. All orders promptly filled. WILLIAM DIBERT.
January 3. 3m

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BOTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

O I C.

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE ever offered agents! One or two day'a time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Watch, Silk Dress, Revolver, or some other article of equal value, Free of Cost! Agents wanted every where, male and female, for the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale in the country.

Send for a circular.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,
Jan.3-m3 30 Hanover, Street, Boston, Mas

LUMBER! LUMBER!

MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.

WORKED LUMBER,

of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weather-boarding, &c. Inquire of

F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Spring Quarter will commence MONDAY, APRIL 6th.

Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations, Terms moderate. The principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.

For further information address

J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
fe7 2m Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

PLASTER.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is now prepared to supply both

ROCK AND GROUND PLASTER,

at his Warehouse.

JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run Station, Jan. 31, 1868-3m.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Just received, the leading NEW SPRING STYLES of GENT'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, much CHEAPER than heretofore. We would call special attention to the Gent's Self-Conforming Cassimere DRESS HATS. Also, the Velvet Finish, Self-Conforming FLEXIBLE BAND HAT. These hats will be found to be very desirable, being very soft in band and conforming immediately to the shape of the head.
feb28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,

CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,

GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,

SADDLERY of all kinds

NAILS,

by the kegg or pound,

WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,

NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE

SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,

HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,

the very best POCKET KNIVES,

PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,

SILVER TEA AND TABLE

SPOONS in setts.

BRITAINIA WARE

in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS,

AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.
Nov.1:3mo.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN COMBINATION

BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND

SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best maner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD.

And Intrinsically the Cheapest.

For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the

SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. FENIMORE, President.
WILLIAM P. JENKS,
President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market Street.
A. HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON,
W. B. MENDENHALL,
Of Coatsville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXSON, of Paxson & Co.,
jan3 y1 Notions, No. 504 Market Street.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

O YES! O YES! O YES!—The undersigned having taken out audioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.

WILLIAM GRACEY.
Oct18:.6m

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED

to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to

DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRIER OFFICE

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana srreet, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sell

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Orgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.
Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.-tf

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.

E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone —the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which posess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A SPLENDID SITUATION FOR A PAYSICIAN
A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to
Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra apl19:1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOS. SELLERS, late of Bedford tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. S. SPROAT,
J. T. GEPHART,
WM. SCHAEFFER,
jan. 17:6w Executors.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West Providence township, some time in November, a good sized sheep. The owner will take the usual course and remove it.
jan31:3t WM. MASTERS.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVFR COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND
PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In HATS we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash* or *Produce.*

Remember the place!!!

One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8:tf.

ENTERPRISE MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BROTHERS. PROPRIETORS

O. R. DAVIS, SUP'T.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8,53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR 9.33 LE 9.40	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE2.35 AR2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
		Broad Top City.		

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER,

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN *SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE WITH *NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,* AND IN THE LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased; will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford JOSIAH RICHEY,
nov29tf *Executor*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreements between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

BLANKS.—We have on hand a full supply of all kinds of Blanks. Any one in need them will find we have a complete assortment. of